

UNUSUAL METHODS SEEN IN CASH REGISTER CASE

Government Suit Charges Remarkable Ways for Stifling Competition.

FAILURES MADE AN EXHIBIT.

Display of Former Rivals' Machines in National Company's Factory Aided Trade Control.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Dec. 26.—Cash registers are presently in the commercial world, being used by merchants throughout the entire United States and in foreign countries, in the language of the Attorney General in referring to the government's pending anti-trust suit against the largest manufacturer of this device. The steadfastness with which the present prices have been maintained has long been an occasion of surprise to many, who, assuming that this industry would follow the course of others, have been constantly expecting to see prices forced down by competition as the novelty of the device wore off and an increase in demand made its manufacture in larger numbers feasible and thus cheapened the cost of production.

The reasons why the ordinary laws of trade have not operated on this particular line of business are set forth in the complaint of the government against the National Cash Register Company, and an extraordinary course of procedure in the effort to suppress competition is given in detail. That the administration has undertaken to destroy this monopoly must prove an occasion of gratification to an innumerable number of merchants as well as to the great number of competitors who, according to the assertion of the Attorney General, have been forced out of business. For the express purpose of destroying competition, according to the government, the National Cash Register Company maintained a "company" of "knockers," sometimes known as "ways and means department," a "graveyard," or "midway," also called a "glooming room," and other devices hardly less ingenious than the cash register itself.

How Competition Was Killed.
The so-called competition department, according to the government's petition, employed a force of special men, who were directed to suppress and destroy the business of competitors and to harass and discourage and force out of business such competitors as were either manufacturers, dealers or agents. The special men were known as "knockout" men. In addition, it is alleged, there were also secret agents to spy on the business of competitors and to obtain fraudulently information of sales and shipments, which was used to discourage prospective purchasers. Based on such information, instructions were sent to agents to manipulate competing cash registers in such a way as to show their defects.

This method, it is charged in the complaint, was carried to greater extremes by the building of cash registers to resemble competing registers, which were sold without regard to cost at such prices as would ruin competitors. As soon as this purpose was achieved their manufacture was discontinued. These machines, which made their appearance soon after a competing machine was put on the market, were known as "knockers."

The combination went even further, according to the government's allegations, by acquiring registers from dealers and agents of competing companies whom they threatened to cut out of business by threats or intimidation, or whose businesses they had purchased. These registers were then advertised for sale at greatly reduced prices through agencies established in the immediate neighborhood of agencies of the competing concerns. As soon as the competing agencies went out of business the "knock" agencies were closed.

Power of the "Glooming Room."
The so-called "graveyard" or "midway," also known to the inner circle of the combination as the "glooming room," was the flower of the system devised to ruin competitors. This extraordinary institution, which resembled a chamber of horrors for the purchaser who contemplated buying an independent register, or a manufacturer, was maintained in the factory at Dayton, Ohio. The complaint says:

In this room were shown registers of competing companies which had been taken out of business by the methods above set out. Prominent display cards reporting the names of these companies, the date when they went out of business and the amount of money lost by them, appeared prominently in the exhibit. Manufacturers were invited to go into business with the National Cash Register Company, and the room was sometimes known as the "glooming room" because of the gloomy and depressing effect of the exhibit. The complaint also charges that inventors were required to eliminate such competition in its infancy, and other inventors were, by intimidation, threats and other means of duress, prevented from putting their inventions on the market. Another method of harassing competitors was to institute suits, with the purpose of depleting their resources.

It was also charged that the government's charges in some cases the business of competitors so harassed was secretly purchased, and arrangements were made whereby the defendant companies permitted a judgment to be returned against them. Such collusive judgments were thereupon widely advertised as another phase of the psychological process of dissuading manufacturers from entering the field. Agents of competing companies were persuaded to violate their contracts of employment on payment of large amounts of money.

In line with this system, the trust, according to the bill, printed a list in 1910, the purpose of which was to list within ten years 18 cash register companies had been organized to compete with the National Cash Register Company, and that 15 of these failed, with a combined loss of \$1,500,000.

FOR NIGHT ALIEN COURT

Immigration League Head Makes Another Request of President.

It was announced yesterday by N. Behar, managing director of the National Liberal Immigration League, who sent a letter last week to President Taft with the request that he recommend to Congress the establishment of a special naturalization court for this city, that he had sent a second letter to the President, in which he asked that night sessions be also recommended for the proposed court. This, he says, is to enable thousands of workmen who would be desirable citizens, who could not now get their applications for first or second papers in the daytime without sacrificing from one to several days' wages to make their application at night.

"I am also recommending on behalf of the 'League,' he continued, 'that United States

Commissioner Shields be put in charge of the proposed new court and that John Lewis Donovan be appointed as clerk to the court. Commissioner Shields has been 15 years in the employ of the United States and for the greater part of that time has been United States Commissioner, and Mr. Donovan has had twenty years' experience in United States Court work."

TO DIVIDE NEW HEBRIDES

France and England Find Joint Government a Failure.

London, Dec. 27.—A dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Sydney, New South Wales, says that Great Britain and France have entered into negotiations for the division of the New Hebrides, the joint government established by the convention of 1906 having been a failure.

The New Hebrides group in the Pacific Ocean is administered by a mixed commission of French and British naval officers. There are French and English courts and a mixed court, with a judge foreign to both nations.

Esprit Santo, the largest island, has an area of 875 square miles. The island of Efate contains the seat of the joint government, Port Vila, and the majority of the French population. The latter is estimated at 450, the British being about half that number.

HALL OF RECORDS URGED

President Told That Valuable Papers Need Preservation.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Dec. 26.—Professor John E. Jameson, of the American Historical Association, urged on President Taft today the necessity that prompt steps be taken by Congress to preserve the thousands of valuable records belonging to the government. Mr. Taft was asked to recall the fact that the building of archives or hall of records in Washington large enough to accommodate the valuable papers now stored in garrets, basements and other out-of-the-way and unsuitable places in the department buildings, and to provide for the future.

The attention of the President was called to the fact that little of the correspondence of the Presidents is now in the hands of the government, that of Adams, Hayes, Lincoln, Grant, McKinley and Roosevelt being in the possession of their families. It was pointed out that the White House today that there is no room for the storage of such correspondence either at the White House proper or the executive offices, and each President has banded up all the correspondence of his administration and carried it away. The papers of Presidents Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Monroe are in the possession of the Library of Congress. Unless the families of the Presidents are willing to turn over the papers in their possession, many of which are invaluable, the government will lose much important historical data.

ROW IN PRINTING OFFICE

Congress Committee Investigating Charges of Graft.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)
Washington, Dec. 26.—What appears to be a conflict between union and non-union labor in the Government Printing Office has been disclosed by the investigation now being conducted by the joint committee on Printing, which has under consideration charges that articles not intended for government use are being made in the bindery division out of government materials and on government time.

Two employees of the division, one of whom was discharged a short time ago, and the other was suspended for thirty days, made the charges that pocketbooks, checkbooks and various other articles were being made by the employees of the printing office out of the leather purchased for binding purposes. These charges were communicated to Senator Smoot, chairman of the committee, who ordered the investigation. A dozen workmen from the division were summoned before the committee, some of whom have already been heard. The testimony thus far has not established to the satisfaction of the committee that there has been any misappropriation of funds or government materials. Some of the witnesses testified that they had not heard of the making of pocketbooks or checkbooks until the two workmen who made the charges had been laid off. Others had seen men working on articles of this sort, but were not certain whether printing office material was being used or whether the work was being done by direction of government officials.

The investigation has shown so far that the prospect of unearthing a scandal to provide activity for another Senate investigating committee is not so promising as the minority members of the committee might hope.

Some members of the committee are of the opinion that the charge of misappropriation of government supplies is to be traced to the conflict between union and non-union labor, and that there is a slender basis, if any at all, for the allegation of irregularity in the Government Printing Office. The inquiry will not end, however, until the entire matter has been investigated.

LET'S CHRISTIAN SCIENCE IN

President Modifies Canal Zone Medical Practice Order.

Washington, Dec. 26.—President Taft today settled the vexed question of allowing the practice of Christian Science or other non-medical methods of healing the sick in the Panama Canal zone. The executive order made several months ago, which members of the Christian Science Church feared would prohibit their method of healing, was modified so that there can be no doubt as to the lawfulness of such practice.

The original order provided that any one who wished to practice medicine, surgery, dentistry, pharmacy or midwifery in the Canal Zone must be licensed by the Board of Health. As modified by the President the order is not to be construed "to prohibit the practice of the religious tenets of any church in administration to the sick and suffering by mental or spiritual means, without the use of any drug or material remedy, whether gratuitously or for compensation, provided that such sanitary laws, orders, rules or regulations as now or hereafter may be in force in said Canal Zone are complied with."

The order as modified takes effect on January 1.

SEVEN TIMES A BRIDE

Woman Who Thinks She's 65 Survives Six Husbands.

Vincennes, Ind., Dec. 26.—Catherine Carter today wed her seventh husband, John W. Warrum, seventy-one years old, a farmer of Cass County, Ky. All her former husbands are dead.

The bride did not know her age, but told the clerk she was about sixty-five years old.

RUSSIAN NAVY WORKERS MUTINY

London, Dec. 26.—A news agency dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that a mutiny has broken out at the naval ordnance yard. Measures for quelling the disorder have been taken by the authorities, and a number of mutineers have been wounded by the troops sent to repress the insubordination.

TELLS OF PACKER MERGER

Witness Testifies How It Arranged to Control Industry.

VAIN PLEA OF IMMUNITY

Defence Fights to Have Transactions Prior to 1905 Excluded from Government's Case.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—Details of the plan for a \$300,000 merger of the Armour, Swift and Morris interests in 1902, by which the government contends it was sought to control the meat industry of the country, were revealed today in the trial of the ten Chicago packers before United States District Judge George A. Carpenter.

The contract, which was dated May 31, 1902, was read to the jury and offered in evidence by counsel for the government. The original agreement was produced in court by Albert H. Needer, a lawyer for Swift & Co., who was called by the government as its first witness.

Mr. Needer testified that the plan for the merger was abandoned and that in March, 1903, the National Packing Company was organized to operate certain independent packing companies, purchased with a view of including them in the big company. Under the terms of the agreement, the three large packing corporations and their subsidiaries, together with recently acquired independent companies, were to be merged into one concern. Armour, Swift and Morris were to receive bonds and preferred stock of the new company in payment for the value of their tangible property. In addition to this, the promoters were to receive \$5,000,000 worth of the new company's stock of common property and a large block of common stock, the value of which was to be fixed by the earnings of the different plants during the first year of the new merger.

The promoters planned to borrow \$300,000 to finance the corporation. The appraisal valuation of Armour, Swift, Morris and their subsidiary companies was fixed at \$100,000,000. Each of the three promoters deposited \$100,000 with a Chicago bank as evidence of good faith, but they failed to do so, and the plan because of the failure of the funds needed.

Needer was on the witness stand throughout the day and will continue his testimony tomorrow.

Previous to the calling of Needer to the stand the defence made an unsuccessful attempt to have excluded from the government's case all transactions prior to 1902 on the ground that the immunity plea which freed the packers when they were indicted seven years ago should apply to that period.

Counsel for the packers put their motion in writing, but Judge Carpenter, while reserving his decision to give the government time to reply, indicated that he would deny the motion.

Needer, at the beginning of his direct examination, admitted that the packers had some sort of an organization, which met every Tuesday afternoon in the Councilman Building, Chicago, on the same floor as the office of the Attorney General, Henry Veeder, acted as secretary in 1900, 1901 and 1902.

He did not know the name of the association, as it was not on the door of the office, and he did not know what business was transacted at the meetings. He said he never attended any of the meetings. The witness said books and records of the meetings were kept, but he did not know where they were now.

The government contends that it was at these meetings that the price of meat was fixed and plans discussed for the suppression of competition.

Needer was closely questioned regarding the Kenwood Company and the Elgin Trading Company, but he professed ignorance of their business. He admitted the Kenwood Company was organized in 1902, but said he was not present at the time.

The witness said he had heard that the two meetings the different companies and the territories allotted to them were designated by letters. He said territory A was north of the Ohio River and east of the Missouri River. He said Armour was known as A among the companies. He did not know the letters used to designate the other members of the alleged pool.

Needer said the association of packers dissolved in 1902, and his son, who had acted as secretary, was taken into his law office as a partner. The witness said he had heard that the packers met in 1905 and 1906 and that on different occasions he had served as director for Swift & Co. and several of its subsidiary companies.

AFTER "SHIPPING TRUST"

House Expected to Begin Inquiry Soon After Holidays.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Consideration of a joint resolution providing for a special investigation of the "shipping trust" is to be pressed in Congress soon after the holidays. Hearings on a resolution introduced by Representative Humphrey, of Washington, directing the appointment of a special committee to make the inquiry will begin before the House Rules Committee on January 15.

The committee contemplates a thorough hearing on the resolution, said Chairman Henry today.

The Humphrey resolution directs a searching investigation into the methods and practices of various lines of ships, both of the United States and foreign countries. It further directs an investigation of American ships and railroads interested in or controlling the coastwise commerce of the United States as to the methods of these lines in forming conferences, pools or other combinations in violation of the anti-trust law.

LUITPOLD OF BAVARIA HURT

Aged Regent Suffers from Lacerated Thigh After Falling from Horse.

Munich, Bavaria, Dec. 26.—Prince Regent Luitpold of Bavaria, now in his ninety-first year, it is feared is suffering from serious injuries. The regent recently while riding in a hunt fell from his horse. Since then he has shown symptoms which have given the attending physicians much concern. An official bulletin issued to-night concerning his condition is couched in terms that may be taken to indicate that the prince's injuries are graver than has been generally believed. The bulletin says:

"The condition of his royal highness unfortunately has not changed in the last few days. The Prince Regent still walks with the greatest difficulty in consequence of a laceration of a muscle of the right thigh."

JAPANESE RAILWAY DEFICIT

Expenditure \$20,000,000 Greater than Receipts—Loan To Be Floated.

Tokio, Dec. 27.—The Emperor personally opened the Diet today. In his speech he deeply deplored the disturbances in China and prayed for a speedy restoration of peace.

The budget for 1912-13 was submitted. The railway account, which is independent of the general budget, shows a deficit of 40,000,000 yen (\$200,000,000). This will be met by a loan.

ARMY WILL TRY REYES

Military Tribunal Can Sentence Him to Death or Prison.

MADERO PROMISES FAIRNESS

Says Personal Enmity Will Not Figure—General to Occupy Cell in Capital.

Mexico City, Dec. 26.—Death may be the penalty General Bernardo Reyes will pay for his effort to overthrow President Madero. The least he can expect is ten years' imprisonment. The Mexican law provides these extremes for the crime of inciting rebellion. It is not generally believed the extreme penalty will be inflicted, but a term in the penitentiary for four years might be the equivalent of it.

A military court, drawn by lot from those eligible to service, will pass judgment upon him. The court will consist of two generals of division and five brigadiers, with General Alejandro Reyes, chief of Reyes's staff when he was Minister of War under General Diaz, as presiding officer. General Pezo has long been chief magistrate of the military court.

Although he had retired from the army, General Reyes was called under the military usage to receive honor from the army as though in active service. On the other hand, as a retired officer, he is liable to punishment by a military court for offenses committed against the army. His offense consisted in calling upon the army to rise in rebellion.

Orders were sent early in the day to General Trevino at Monterey to have Reyes brought to the capital at the earliest possible date. It is expected he will arrive before the first of the new year, and that little time will be lost thereafter in placing him on trial.

"The great importance attributed to the attempted revolution of General Reyes," said the Minister of the Interior today, "arises from the publicity given to it in foreign countries. The Mexican government never had attached any importance to it, and does not now regard the arrest of Reyes as important."

The disposition to be made of the prisoner was outlined by President Madero, at Chapultepec, in the following statement:

General Reyes will be tried for the crime of sedition before a military court. Every guarantee of justice that the constitution affords will be given to him. The judge before whom he will appear will be chosen with a view to securing an impartial magistrate and one that bears him no personal enmity. His followers who lay down their arms will be treated in a like manner, and those who do not surrender unconditionally will be hunted down relentlessly.

The surrender of Reyes, said the President, was a surprise to him and his ministers. They had expected the general would be able to find some few followers, but his declaration that "not one person had been willing to espouse his cause" was even more than they had anticipated.

The absoluteness of his failure, the President pointed out, should deter others who might contemplate leading a revolt. "With Reyes out of the way, we will soon have a country absolutely at peace," said Madero.

Reyes sent to General Trevino at Monterey to-day a request for trial in some place other than that city, from which he ruled Nueva Leon as governor for so many years. It is the only favor the fallen rebel has asked. Embarrassment rather than fear is thought to be General Reyes's motive in making the request, which was forwarded to the central government.

REYES MAY ESCAPE DEATH

State Department Officials Look to Madero for Pardon.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The treatment to be accorded to General Bernardo Reyes, now that he has surrendered, is expected to prove a conclusive test of the stability of the Madero government. Under the Mexican military code the punishment prescribed for rebellion is death, but State Department officials are inclined to believe that such a sentence will not be imposed. It is thought the military commission which will try General Reyes will convict him, but the verdict, it is expected, will be accompanied by a recommendation for clemency.

President Madero himself is the only agency who can exercise the pardoning power, and his action in the case, it is felt, will demonstrate the degree of confidence he feels in his own ability to maintain a true republican form of government in Mexico.

Houston, Tex., Dec. 26.—Trial of General Reyes in the United States on charges of violating this country's neutrality laws may follow his surrender to the Mexican authorities, according to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Texas, announced to-day he would recommend to Attorney General Wickersham that an effort be made to extradite Reyes.

BANKERS SEE MEXICAN ROOM

Wall Street Houses Think Reyes's Surrender Will Lead to Business Revival.

General satisfaction was expressed yesterday by Wall Street bankers having special interest in Mexican affairs over the surrender of General Bernardo Reyes. With General Reyes eliminated and with complete peace restored in Southern Mexico, it was thought there would be a further revival of business throughout the country.

Richard Schuster, of the banking house of Speyer & Co., who has just returned from a trip through Mexico, said yesterday of the outlook:

"The best people in Mexico, both native and foreign, are rallying around President Madero and will heartily support him. They want peace and prosperity and not a continuance of the disturbances which, as they experienced during the Madero revolution, with General Reyes removed, have been a serious disturbance. The disorder in some of the southern states of Mexico has been due to the activities of bandits and other irresponsible individuals and does not represent an organized movement against the Madero administration."

Mr. Schuster said the National Railways of Mexico was in excellent condition. He found the property strong financially and well maintained. Mr. Schuster has been elected a director of the Bank of Commerce and Industry of the City of Mexico, to succeed James Speyer, resigned.

MEXICAN WOMEN BUTCHERED

Zapatists Cut Them Down When They Plead for Husbands' Lives.

Tehuacan, State of Mexico, Dec. 26.—Thirteen of a detachment of twenty rurales were killed in a hand-to-hand fight with 300 Zapatists near Santa Maria, southwest of this city, on Sunday. The women, wives of rurales, and a child witnessed the butchery. When they shouted for mercy for their men they were killed and their bodies mutilated.

TO EXTEND MEXICAN RAILROAD.

Seattle, Dec. 26.—President Madero of Mexico has granted to a syndicate of Seattle men a concession to build three hundred miles of railroad, which will connect Acapulco with the City of Mexico. The syndicate already has under construction 120 miles of track and the line to the capital will be an extension of the road now being built. The grant calls for completion in six years.

STATE BUILDINGS PLANNED

Temple of Justice and Executive Mansion Urged by Dix.

Albany, Dec. 26.—The erection of a state temple of justice, a state militia building, a new executive mansion and a state arsenal in Albany is favored by Governor Dix, who probably will refer to the improvement in his annual message to the Legislature next week.

Tentative plans provide for the location of the temple of justice directly west of the Capitol. Surveys have been made which take in two blocks, including the home of William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the Republican State Committee. It is intended to use the temple for the Court of Appeals, the Appellate division of the Supreme Court, Third Department; the State Board of Claims and a court library.

Adjutant General Verbeck is authorized to use the \$850,000 which has been received from the sale of the state arsenal in New York City in constructing a state militia building and an arsenal in Albany. General Verbeck has an option on the Albany Academy Building for a state militia building. Governor Dix believes that the academy building, which is located near the Capitol, should be used as an executive mansion, the present mansion being situated too far away from the Capitol, in his opinion.

PENNED IN YARD BY FLAMES

Firemen Chop Hole in Fence and Release Panicstricken Tenants.

Swarming out of the four-story tenement house at No. 120 East 83d street, the tenants had barely time to save themselves from flames yesterday afternoon. Three boys chopping wood in the cellar overturned a candle, and the fire, once started, literally leaped from floor to floor. Some people went out by the fire escapes, others by the roof. They were panicstricken.

Walter Burke, of No. 43 West 81st street, cut an artery in his arm while helping Mrs. Charles Lang, a fireman's wife, through a broken window. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Lang responded to the alarm with his company, truck No. 18, but when he found his family being cared for went on with his regular job. Several people were penned in a small inclosure in the rear of the house and could not get out, while showers of big cinders fell on them and tongues of flame threatened them from the lower windows.

Firemen cut a hole in the fence and the people escaped. The only thing saved in one ground floor flat was a Christmas tree.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Mailed anywhere in the United States for \$2.50 a year.

FILIBUSTER IN BLUNDER

Dominican Revolutionists and Arms Landed in Hayti.

ERROR LEARNED TOO LATE

News of Mistake Is Followed by Report of Failure of Morales's Attempt to Get Government.

A new sidelight on the prospective success or failure of the Dominican revolution, created by the blunder of a schooner's captain in landing a cargo of war supplies on the coast of Hayti instead of that of Santo Domingo, was contained in a report received early last evening from the United Wireless Company's operator aboard the Prinz August Wilhelm, of the Hamburg-American Line, bound from Kingston to New York.

According to members of a party of Haytian military and government officials who arrived at Kingston on December 21 a schooner with Dominican revolutionists aboard landed on the coast of Hayti and discharged a cargo of guns and ammunition, under the impression that they were in Dominican territory. The supplies were put ashore, and the revolutionists were casting about for means of transporting the cargo inland when they discovered their mistake. Messengers were hurriedly dispatched to Port-au-Prince asking the Haytian officials not to intercept the transportation of the supplies across the frontier. By the time the messengers had returned with the refusal of Hayti to permit the transfer the government officials had received word that the supplies were already on their way and that the Dominicans were making a dash for the frontier in defiance of orders. A detachment of troops was sent after them, and his Haytian informants told the wireless operator that at the time they left Port-au-Prince the government was looking forward to the capture of the party within a few hours.

It is believed that the landing of the supplies and the ignorance of the coast guard by the captain indicate that the revolutionary party was from Northern waters. The nature of the cargo was practically proof of it. It consisted

of 400 Remington auto-loading rifles, one Hotchkiss machine gun and twenty cases of ammunition, besides a quantity of miscellaneous supplies of food, clothing and medicine, either for the use of the party or their revolutionary friends across the Dominican border. The schooner which landed the outfit had haste to leave the place as soon as the mistake in landing was discovered, and her name could not be learned.

General Carlos Morales, the exiled ex-President, who attempted a revolution following the assassination of President Caeceres, landed on the east coast of Santo Domingo with less than half a dozen followers. He was confident that he could arouse the Dominicans and break up the administration of President Eladio Victoria, who succeeded Caeceres, but the people failed to respond.

The timing of Morales's attempted overthrow of the government, coupled with last night's news of the blunder in landing ammunition, is believed to indicate that Morales had planned to arrive in Santo Domingo coincidentally with the arms and ammunition, organize a force quickly and make a frantic attempt to wrest the government from Caeceres's hands.

Dispatches from Washington last night told of the failure of the enterprise and stated that word had been received that General Morales would soon be put on trial and would probably be executed.

GENERAL LOUD NAMES AID.

General George B. Loud, chairman of the relief committee of the Grand Army of the Republic in this borough, has appointed as an aid on his staff Benjamin Blumenthal, of No. 113 East 80th street. Blumenthal is president of the Jewish Congregation, B'nai B'rith, at 43d street and Lexington avenue, and is a member of the executive committee of the Independent Order, Free Sons of Israel.

The John Wanamaker Store

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Suggest them in
"MY HOME" COMPETITION
now going on, and your effort may bring you a fine piano or player-piano.
Sixth Gallery, New Building.

We Have Great Pleasure in Announcing the

ANNUAL SALE OF FINE FURS

A collection of fine furs closely approximating \$150,000 worth, to be sold at only a fraction of their original prices.

With the exception of twenty-two seal-dyed muskrat coats, this sale includes none but our own regular carefully selected fine furs, including:

Some of the fine imported novelties shown in the Auditorium in October, in the exhibit which was called by furriers "the greatest in fifty years."

SUMMER in the Millinery Salons

Ahead of the calendar? Yes—keeping pace with the wishes of our clients purposing to leave the fogs and bad weather of the North to seek more summery days far away along the Riviera or in our own Southland.

The Paris craze of two-toned taffeta hats faced with rough, mixed straw—hats of feather-weight.

The new beach hats of imported white Milan with charming feather fantasies and twirls of mull or other graceful fabrics.

Fine hats from Paris and some delightful dress hats from our own studios.

Paris Millinery Salons, Second floor, Old Bldg.

Winter Sale of MEN'S WEAR Begins This Morning

\$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 Shirts of Madras and Percale at \$1.85
\$2.50 Shirts of Scotch Madras at \$1.65
\$1.50 and \$2 Madras and Percale Shirts, \$1.15
\$1.50 Shirts of Soisette at \$1
\$1 Shirts of Madras and Percale at 65c
\$2.50 Pajamas of Soisette at \$1.50
\$1.50 Pajamas of White Madras at \$1
\$1 Pajamas of Domet Flannel or White Madras at 70c
50c Nightshirts of Domet Flannel at 35c

Main floor, New Building—